

ABSTRACT

A method for removing undesired motion from a sequential plurality of related images utilizes adaptive filtering of image motion to determine image shifts. Differences between sequential image motions are taken with respect to a reference frame and a smoothing filter is applied to such differences of a sample of images adjacent a test image. Image shift values are calculated by subtracting the difference associated with a test frame from a filtered sample that includes the test frame. The image shift values are compared to an image shift parameter and sample sizes adjusted and image shift values calculated in accordance with the adjusted sample sizes so that image stability is obtained without boundary flicker.